

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, whose receipt can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

of Opium and other cargo for shipment
the Company's Steamers, under the same
condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings.
 cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s.
 Wholesale Agent J. Singer and Son; 150 O.
 St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Ob-
 the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

**GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOF
SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &
61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

without delay.

MAX. FISCHER
Administrator.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner
on the 1st July.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

expansion of hostilities, be-
will be able to gain her
sily by war than by a Con-
h, in all probability, the
at Powers would be array-

ill labouring to induce the
ent to take up the cause of
supported by some of the
members of the emigra-
needed in inducing the new
ere that there is a great
t still existing amongst the
account of the non-fulli-
missions made by the Austrian
of the heavy taxation by
and ground down. Ric-
the proposals of the Hun-
nt it is understood that
which is to be placed un-
unk, will give its services
standing that Italy will in
the Hungarian rising

ar from the various corres-
the prospects of peace are
than they were some days
of the Emperor that he
upon the Power which did
armistice does not appear to
any effect, and, indeed, is
to do so. Were France a
e might be some ground for
er will, but as she has pre-
ion of a neutral she has no
to either of the contending

s visit to Paris has opened
interviews with the Emperor
de Leuys. The object of
is understood to be the
difficulties which impede an
element of the Mexican ques-
tion states that Mr. Seward
g to "bring about an under-
standing between France and the United
States." It is
to see in what way French
concerned with British North
America. Mr. Seward has
this subject he will pro-
with Lord Stanley, to whom
Government he is scarcely
strongly opposed as he would
istry of which the guiding
Lord Russell and Mr. Glad-

LATE COUNCIL.

August 28, 1866.

PRESENT:
GOVERNOR,
The Acting Chief Justice,
The Attorney General,
The Colonial Secretary,
The Colonial Treasurer,
Mr. Whittall,
Mr. Dent,
Mr. H. D. Gibb,
Last meeting read and con-

vey opened the meeting by
that he thought it necessary
one should at once consider
in relation to the revenue
ture, that they had but two
penditure or increase the re-
view in this view he would propose
of the Stamp Act, and
one anxious for this because he
the act printed and placed
table.

He addressed the meeting, say-
must oppose any further tax-
the Colony continued to pay
contribution. Circumstances
changed since this contribu-
proposed. And he believed
could be got up, endorsed by
generally, and by this meeting
the approbation of the Gov-
ernment.

He did not think the Colony was
with a population of
only a few of the tax payers,
a surplus of £17,000, and if
small loan might be made,
oppose paying for Gunboat.
Navy was here to protect com-
one of its first duties was the
of piracy. And the Chinese
be moved to contribute to this
Government in agreeing to pay
pense, did in reality admit
at about time to pay the whole
the contribution he was very
that if proper representations
at home, that matters would
He also hoped that the revenue
case, and trusted that in the
money would not be squandered.

There was the new Battery
he put down at sixty thousand
if the military authorities gave
on, and he believed that before
they would do this, that ought
of great profit to the Govern-
ment. In case of its success,
crease the revenue, or proving a
relieve it. If a loan was not
ere might be an increase of the

police and light rates. Viewing the matter
in this light he was compelled to oppose
the Stamp Act, and at any rate hoped that
His Excellency would postpone it for twelve
months.

His Excellency could not agree with Mr.
Whittall's figures, but was much obliged
to him for his remarks, and was glad to
have the assistance of his great experience,
and his high character added weight to
all he had said. There were three points
however, which he wished to notice. He
regretted the allusion to the military con-
tribution. The principle had every where
been established, that colonies should con-
tribute in this way, as an obligation they
owed the Home Government for the pro-
tection of the colony, and in the case of some
of the Australian Colonies, during the expense.
He was sorry to think that any feeling of
irritation remained on the minds of the com-
munity. We paid no contribution to the
navy. The military contribution was
regarded as one sum, which we gave in
return for the physical protection received
at the hands of the mother country. Other
colonies, only equal to this in population
paid £50,000, while we pay but £20,000,
and he did not think we had a bad bargain.

He believed a population that Mr. Whittall
had estimated at 125,300, to be nearer
145,000. He really did feel that a debt of
quid pro quo was due on behalf of the
European Garrison, which insured the
security of the mercantile world. He really
did not think the Colony heavily taxed.
What was called taxation, was made up of
house rent, police and water rates, and
were not reckoned as taxation in other
countries, and in the absence of all excise
and custom duties, he really thought the
taxation was very light. If the Council
adopted the Stamp Act, it would be the
first tax which had been imposed, and
almost the only one which was expedient
under the circumstances. He did not think
there was any alarm expressed by the Chi-
nese trading classes. He believed they would
understand that the new Ordinances were
intended to protect the honest trader against
the dishonest. He thought we were renum-
erated for the money expended, and in the
additional feeling of security, and in the
greater confidence it would give to all in-
terested in the Colony. In the second
place Mr. Whittall had objected to the gun-
boat. What he had said about the fleet
was perfectly true, but he must remember
that we were only paying a share in the
expense of a loan intended to discharge
public duties, which had been neglected
here. Despatches have been received from
Foreign Governments, complaining that
this or that was allowed at Hongkong, and
hitherto the reply had always been "This
is a free port and everybody comes who
likes." He wished to introduce more strict
surveillance. If the whole scheme were
thrown out, then the gunboat perished with
it. We were only asked to pay half the
working expenses of a costly gunboat, han-
dled over to us, with machinery and every-
thing perfect, and at any time we could
give it up to the Admiral of the Port, and
he did not think he could be induced to
refuse the offer. We could square the re-
venue, and save a little money each year,
by giving up the roads, but supplying the
Colony with a sufficiency of water, leaving
the drains unflushed, and the filth in the
streets to breed pestilence in this hot cli-
mate. But he did not suppose that this
was what they wished. Coming forward so
soon after his arrival, to propose an unpopu-
lar measure, and this a tax, he could
only be actuated by a deep and honest
conviction that it was for the best.

Mr. Dent said he did not rise in any fac-
tious spirit of opposition, but he supported
the remarks of Mr. Whittall and should
oppose the Stamp Act most decidedly, and
protest against it. He had gone through
the Estimates and made out a surplus of
£18,000, deducting the upper road and the
Gunboat. As for the gunboat, if it was
destined to perform police duty, it ought to
be paid for out of the police tax. He looked
upon the Mint as the ruin of the colony.
At the end of 1867 its failure or success
must appear, and that would relieve the
Colony, not only of £50,000, but of £120,000.
He thought it would be very pleasant to
repel the stamp act, but much more so
not to pass it.

The Colonial Secretary argued that the
Council could not now take exceptions to
the military contribution. That whether
the mint was stopped or not, it could not
balance the estimates. That allowance had
been made for the land near the Harbour
Master's Office. That putting the gunboat
on the police rates would not balance re-
venue. That it was evident that there
must be a loan or a tax, and he preferred
the tax.

Mr. Gibb advocated postponing the Stamp
Act for twelve months, and thought that a
little money could be borrowed to carry on
the reservoir at Pok-foo-lam. That the
community would prefer having the police
and light rates doubled to seeing a Stamp
Act.

Mr. Whittall thought the mint already a
failure, and that it was not paying its ex-
penses with its present machinery, and
that the Council should consider whether
the Stamp Act was passed at once it could not come
into operation until March. The same ar-
guments had been used against it in Singa-
pore, but it had proved a success there.
As to doubling the police rates, it should
have his serious attention.

His Excellency objected strongly to a
number of small taxes, that would harass
the community.
The Council then divided on the second
reading, which stood.
For second reading—
The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice
The Hon. the Attorney General
The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer
Against it—
The Hon. Mr. Whittall
The Hon. Mr. Dent
The Hon. Mr. Gibb
The estimates were then passed through
committee without alteration.
The ordinance for altering the vacation
of the Supreme Court, so that it will come
between the 20th of August and the 12th
of October, passed its third reading, and
after an alteration of 12th of October to
12th of September was passed.
The Council adjourned till Thursday
30th instant at three o'clock.

The following important documents have
been forwarded to us for publication:—
THE STAMP ACT.
To the Editor of the "Evening Mail."

EAST POINT, 27th August, 1866.
DEAR SIR,—I believe that I shall best
subserve the intentions and wishes of H.
E. the Governor in having addressed to me

the annexed letter, by requesting you to
give it publicity in your columns this even-
ing.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours most obed-
iently,
J. WHITTALL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 25th August 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,—It occurs to me that the
meeting to consider the proposed Stamp
Ordinance might be assisted, by removing
one or two popular errors which now en-
cumber the field of discussion. They are
within my own personal knowledge, and can
of course be best rectified by myself.

Thus I should like it to be distinctly un-
derstood,—that when fixing \$120,000 as the
yearly addition to the Colonial Revenue,
which a review of our Financial position
led me to think requisite, I had not the re-
mote intention of imposing taxation to a
larger amount.

It is nevertheless quite true that the
Schedule of the Ordinance, as it now stands,
would probably produce a much larger
sum. That Schedule, however, was *purposely*
left thus comprehensive, with a view
to deciding with advice of the Council, on
the distribution of the proposed limited tax-
ation, and on the items expedient to reject
and retain. I felt that on such points, the
opinions of the unofficial members, and the
Mercantile Community ought to carry
weight.

Secondly I have to disclaim for myself
any merit or the reverse in framing the pro-
visions of the proposed Ordinance. It is
almost a verbatim copy—except in one or
two points peculiar to Hongkong, of the
Ordinance long in force throughout India
and more especially in the neighboring
Straits Settlement, where I understood on
the best authority that the measure had
been working satisfactorily, and had com-
pletely refuted prophetic warnings of evil
similar to those uttered here.

It may be well to add that the completion
of various provisions in the Schedule had
been purposely deferred till the appropriate
moment of discussion in Council. Thus the
lowest amount of a Comptroller's order
liable to duty is left unsettled—an observa-
tion which applies to several other items.

As the above matters lie within my own
personal knowledge I have thought it right
to state them to you—not merely as Senior
non-official member of the Council, but as
being in a better position than myself to
correct misapprehensions injurious to a dis-
cussion which, to be useful, should start
with correct premises.

Of course those who think no taxation
needed—and those who, even if taxation be
required, think a stamp duty not the best
tax, are quite right in opposing a measure
which they disapprove. The introduction
of any tax is a most disagreeable duty, and
I almost envy those who are satisfied that
none is necessary, even though we continue
the Public Works and progressive improve-
ments, which I trust will long mark aspi-
ciously every year of the colony's history.

I know that the form in which the esti-
mates are printed, by order of H. M. Gov-
ernment, and several other minor considera-
tions, excuse a large margin of misapprehen-
sion of our financial position. I believe it
would be very easy to furnish a meeting of
the General Public with not one, but sev-
eral, apparently triumphant proofs, drawn
perhaps from opposite and inconsistent sources,
of the temporary nature of our financial
difficulties, and yet the best of these proofs
would probably be a delusion, which a brief
explanation from the Auditor General could
dispel.

Individually of course I regard a stamp
duty as preferable to any other mode of
taxation in this colony. Otherwise I would
not propose it. I do propose it—till a bet-
ter and wiser scheme be suggested—because
I see in it a system tested already in a
neighbouring country and throughout British
India without injurious results to com-
merce. I see in it a system capable of im-
mediate contraction and expansion accord-
ing to the Public exigencies. I see in it a
measure which indirectly compels others
than mere residents here, to share the bur-
den as well as the profits attendant on busi-
ness conducted here. I see in it a means
of abating the gambling by time-bargains,
which must injuriously affect legitimate
business. I see in it a system approved by
the most eminent political economists as ap-
portioning taxation according to the magni-
tude of the transaction which it reaches.
Finally I attach the more weight to this latter
consideration, because the opposition to the
measure is so general here, that I infer
from thence a Stamp Act would equitably
include and affect all interests.—Believe me
to be very faithfully yours,
RICHARD GRAVES MACDONELL.

THE STAMP ACT.

A PUBLIC Meeting, convened by the Sher-
iff, in compliance with a requisition, was
held at the Supreme Court-house on Thurs-
day afternoon, for the purpose of consider-
ing the advisability of memorialising His
Excellency to "postpone or abolish" the
proposed Stamp Act. The meeting was well
attended. The Sheriff briefly stated that
he had been requested to call the meeting,
and invited the persons present to appoint
a chairman. Mr. Arthur, of the Mercantile
Bank, was unanimously elected.

THE CHAIRMAN (who spoke satisfied) said
he took the chair with some diffidence, as

it was the first time he had occupied such a
position, and he might feel some difficulty
in addressing them in a proper manner.
The object of the meeting was to consider
certain resolutions, to be transmitted to the
Governor in the form of a memorial, re-
questing the abolition of the Stamp Act
or its suspension for a period, to give time
to the community to properly understand
the financial condition of the Colony, and
to avert unnecessarily severe taxation. The
Stamp Act would certainly be an infliction
on the Colony, and everybody objected to
it, as everybody did to taxes. Hongkong
had ever been a free port, and its continued
prosperity rested on the freedom it en-
joyed; and he felt sure that, if there were any
means of proving that the Stamp Act was
not actually requisite, His Excellency
would pay every attention to the represen-
tations made to him on the subject (cheers).
The Chairman then invited gentlemen to
move resolutions.

Mr. Mcdonald, of the Oriental Bank, rose
and requested permission to read what he
had to say, as he was unaccustomed to make
public speeches. It seemed to him that the
colony was sufficiently taxed for all it got
(cheers), and that if it was further taxed,
its business would go to Canton or Fuh-chai,
and it would revert to the condition in which
it was previous to the destruction of the
factories in 1856. It was the destruction
of Canton as a port that had brought Hong-
kong to the notice of the world. The Hon-
gong had ever been a free port, and its con-
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ed knew anything about it. Had this meet-
ing, under circumstances, been con-
vened rightly or no? He thought it had,
and he trusted the Governor would see that
it would have been better if he had paused
from pressing on this measure so hurriedly.
As had been stated, the act would press very
heavily on banks—for banks had not had
very handsome dividends of late; but there
was another point he wished to notice. The
10th clause placed a tax on bills from \$10
to \$10,000. Now this would press heavily
on native merchants, who were constantly
trading between Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy
and other ports. There was a stamp duty
for instance of \$3 on a bill of \$2,500, and
that was actually equivalent to a rate of
discount that had been denounced as ex-
cessive and intolerable by the Chambers of
Commerce at Liverpool and other large
towns in England. In fact on 3 days'
sight bills of \$2,500 to rather over \$5,000
value the rate to be levied was equal to 12
per cent per annum. Chinamen, since
local Banknotes had not been so freely
taken, had expressed a desire to make pay-
ment at Canton for goods purchased here,
by which they would effect a saving of two
dollars in a thousand, and this would serve
to show how they were likely to re-
gard the act. Everybody knew full well
that of the export trade to Foochow and
Amoy, nearly one-half went to the ports of
China—that went to the southern ports of
China—was negotiated in this Colony
(cheers); and that fact should be borne in
mind by the Government. He thought
the attempt to place taxes on those outside
the jurisdiction of the colony, through the
medium of commercial transactions, was ex-
tremely injudicious. There was every well-
grounded reason to believe that the Gov-
ernment had all the means that were necessary
to carry on the Government, but there was
no necessity for such excessive taxation as
that proposed. He cordially seconded the
resolution.

The resolution was put to the meeting,
and carried unanimously.
Mr. ALBERT HEARD said that owing to his
absence from the colony the measure had not
yet received much of his attention, but he had
learned enough of it to induce him to raise his
voice in reprobation against the enactment,
which he thought they were bound to render
inoperative. Previous speakers had elucida-
ted the evils that would arise if it became
law, but there were other points worthy of
consideration, particularly those which re-
ferred to the practical working of the Act.
The community of Hongkong had no desire
to grudge the Governor the funds necessary
to carry on the public work, and the Gov-
ernment had no right to grudge the funds of
the colony to the colony, and to give it the
protection its interests demanded—(cheers);
and they did not come forward that day in
any capricious spirit of objection to what was
necessary for the colony. Nor would he
go so far as to criticise His Excellency's
general policy; all that they asked was that
the money which was got from their own
resources should be taken in the mode that
would do the least injury to the colony.
The world was full of people who were
willing to grudge the funds of the colony to
the colony at large (cheers). He did not know
whether any of them were sufficiently prac-
tical statesmen, acquainted with the work-
ings of constitutional government in colonies,
to realise fully the consequences that
would ensue from the carrying out of this
Act; but as that point had been fully
dwelt on by others, he would, simply re-
marking that they had every desire to meet
the necessary requirements of the colony,
proceed to move the next resolution.
"That in the opinion of this Meeting, even
accepting the expenditure of the Colony
for the year 1867 at the sum appearing on
the debit side of the Estimates, there is no
absolute necessity for any new mode of
taxation, and that the sums necessary to be
spent in the year 1867 can be raised by
modifications of the existing taxes and rates
in a manner calculated to be less prejuri-
dicial to the Colony, than by putting into
force this New Act, so repugnant to the
feelings of the Community." Mr. Heard
proceeded to say that in his opinion no new
mode of taxation was required to meet any
deficiency in the revenue. The existing
mode was simple and efficient, and as the
alleged deficit was only a lakh of dollars,
it was worth while to raise so small a sum
by an Act which would bring trouble and
 vexation to every office in the colony, and
to the native and foreign community.
He thought moreover, that the evils that
would ensue from it had not been
exaggerated, for the tax would not fall on
those who derived the greatest benefit from
the colony, but on those who were exiled
from their country to earn a living here
(cheers). He appealed to any one who
knew what the China trade was to say by
what possible system of impost could the
Government be so mad as to inflict the
burden on the Chinese. How were they
to get hold of Chinese bills of exchange,
and Chinese cheques and Comptroller's or-
ders? It would be impossible, and if possi-
ble there would be a complete exodus
of Chinese from our shores—(cheers). The
tax would fall on the foreign community;
but would it be right to make them pay
the deficit, while the holders of Chinese
bills of exchange and cheques were ex-
empted from it? (cheers). Mr. Heard
referred to the amount of revenue col-
lectable under the Act. His own
belief was that it would be more than
double what was stated by Mr. McDou-
all, and that it would produce \$750,000.
He urged that the existing mode of
taxation be adhered to. Let existing
rates be increased to meet the deficit.
Some thought a loan the most feasible
way, but he preferred increasing the rates.
There were no other sources of revenue left
to us. An income tax did not exist, there
was no tonnage or harbour dues, there was
no mode but that of direct taxation, and he
repeated his belief that the most equitable
way to meet the deficit was to raise it di-
rectly from the renters (cheers).

Mr. KAYE, of the Chartered Bank of In-
dia and China, seconded the resolution.
He cordially concurred with the previous
speakers. No doubt the Governor was sa-
tisfied that additional revenue must be
raised, and he (Mr. K.) felt certain that
every one would be anxious to assist the
Government in getting the funds required;
but by a better mode than by this trouble-
some and vexatious act (hear). They all
knew that the main part of business was
done in two days before the departure of
the mail, and so it might happen that, every
document having to pass through their
hands, they might find that they had un-
wittingly committed half a dozen serious
errors through accidental non-compliance
with the act. Mr. Heard had referred to
the alternative of raising money some other
way, by increasing the police rate, for
instance; but he (Mr. K.) had some little
doubt whether that rate should be increased
on account of a deficiency in revenue, seeing
that it was a rate simply for police purposes.
But the deficiency might be met by a rate
on rentals. It was really no matter whether

it was raised from incomes or from rental.
The renters would see that, whether the
rates were raised upon rentals or by duties upon
bills, it really came to the same thing.
But there would be this difference between
a tax on rentals and a tax on bills—that
you could never ensure the stamping of
Chinese documents, but you could include
them in the house tax (cheer).

The resolution was carried unanimously.
Mr. G. F. MCDONALL, Junr, of Lyons, Still
at 43, used to move the next resolution,
which he said had references to certain
items in the estimates. There were put
down \$23,000 for a new road, for a sa-
natorium and road at Kowloon; and a
gun boat \$26,000. No doubt a sanatorium
at Kowloon would be a very pleasant thing,
but this was not the proper time for such
a work, nor was it a matter of necessity.
What was the object in view in proposing
to build a sanatorium he could not say,
but at any rate he objected to pay for
(cheers). It was, too, an untimely time
to make new roads when old ones wanted
mending. Besides, what was the use of
making a new road up the new hill when
protection could not be had in the Queen's
Road? (cheers). No doubt His Excellency
was willing to keep us up to the mark of
civilization, so as to keep up with the times;
but the object of the resolution was to ask
His Excellency to defer this expenditure for
a year or some definite period, until
some better mode was found of raising the
money (cheer). The resolution was as
follows:—"That although this meeting re-
cognizes the fact that the Estimates for the
year 1867 are already passed, they think
that His Excellency the Governor should
be requested to defer the actual expendi-
ture of the following items, viz:—New
Road, \$23,000; Gun-boat, \$26,000; voted
on the Estimates until the results of the
next year's working of the Mint be seen,
on the grounds that although this outlay
might be desirable for a Colony with a
surplus in hand, the works are not of such
importance as to necessitate their comple-
tion when a new tax has to be imposed to
carry them out."

Mr. POLLARD, G.C., seconded the resolu-
tion. He endorsed the objections made
by preceding speakers, and dwelt on the
fact that the residents of Hongkong had
always been ready to assist the local Gov-
ernment, and expressed his opinion that
advice from the old inhabitants of the island
should have weight with His Excellency,
as they must necessarily best know what
was best for its interests. The port had
flourished mainly because it had been free
from all sorts of slight and indirect taxes
to be imposed on trade, a feeling of dread
for the future would be created, and the
effect would be that Hongkong would
cease to be chief commercial mart of China
(cheers), and Foochow and Macao would
reap the advantages of which Hongkong
would voluntarily and unnecessarily de-
prive itself. He denied that any analogy
existed between Singapore and Hongkong.
Singapore produced a surplus, its cotton
produce was sufficient to enable its mer-
chants to bear stamp duties. In Hong-
kong we were not producers, and he was
persuaded that the imposition of any tax
on trade would be felt severely by all here,
from the highest merchant to the smallest
shopkeeper (cheers). The Chinese calcu-
lated down to the least fraction, and a tax
of even one per cent. would be sufficient to
drive them elsewhere; it was obvious that
if buyers would not come here, buyers must
go where they are. The residents of Hong-
kong were prepared to bear a tax on their
rents and properties so long as the present
trade remained (cheers). He objected, too,
to the government raising money in anti-
cipation of expenditure. In all his experi-
ence he had never heard of a tax being im-
posed first, and the expenditure increased
accordingly. Mr. Pollard argued against
the retention of the items named in the
resolution, and urged that if a gun boat was
wanted for police purposes, the expense
entailed by it would properly be defrayed
out of the police rates. He disapproved
of experimental expenditure, and cordially
seconded the resolution.

The Chairman then put the resolution,
and it was carried unanimously.
Mr. Arthur Sassoon proposed the follow-
ing resolution. "That a Memorial be
forwarded to His Excellency the Governor
conveying to His Excellency the Governor
their request based upon the sentiments
expressed at this meeting, be drawn up and
presented to His Excellency, and that the
following gentlemen be requested to act in
drawing up the same and getting it signed
and also to be a deputation of the com-
munity to present it—Messrs. McDouall,
Mclean, Dulziel, Kassar, J. S. Laidlaw,
Savory, W. H. Barber, Nisbet,
Ryrie, Kays, D. R. Crawford, Conill, A. F.
Pearl, Bosman, T. B. Endicott and B.
Pollard."

Mr. Holland seconded the resolution which
passed unanimously.
Mr. Pollard then proposed that Messrs
Arthur, McDouall, Walker, and Kaye be
appointed a deputation to wait on the Gov-
ernor to request him to postpone the third
reading of the Stamp Ordinance.
Mr. Bosman seconded the resolution,
which was carried.
After a vote of thanks to the Chairman
the meeting separated.

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tion when a new tax

A disaster, which is as
results as it is mysterious
curried at 10 o'clock on a
in the English Channel, be
and the Start. On a fine
no wind or current to con
or divert attention, two
steamer in the open sea
ship of war and the other
steamer—suddenly came
terrible violence, result
of the one within five min
other shortly afterwards.
of-war Amazon left Spit
for Halifax, Nova Scotia,
pointed to the North. A
had on board a crew
was a four gun-screw
and 304-horse power
built and constructed of
designed by Mr. E. J.
Constructor of the Navy,
been armoured, but
subsequently abandoned,
furnished with a submer
The Amazon had it is a
hour lights brightly burn
light named a steamer wa
two points of the starbo
showing the proper light
five miles distant. She
screw steamer Osprey
each other the Amazon
a starboard, and exhibit
but the Osprey, it is fur
held her head to wind and
light. The result of the
that as the Amazon fell o
across the Amazon's bow
mon ran into the Ospre
quarter, striking her al
length from her stern.
but very slight damage
but was fearfully crushed
line by the powerful fire
the Osprey, the Amazon
the collision, the Amazon
clambered over the bow
boon, which provided o
then a dreadful scene oc
instantly found that the
thing down by the stern,
built in three compart
at the stock-hole at wh
ter compartments june
being crushed, the great
of no service, great
into the engine-room
Engineer was unhurt, a
ped the engine on hear
sion, rushed on deck, b
cape the flood of water.
of the Osprey, passing
various stages of nu
to the following part
an attempt to use
boat. The Captain cu
and placed his child
loom passenger in the
could be carried from t
went down and one of
the gunwale of the boat
who were in the water.
The crew of the Ospre
clambered into the A
haud up the Amazon
were rescued by the
zawa, and the Captain
were picked up by our
tain's wife, who was
night dress was han
bows as a sign of t
of whom (Duchessman,
as he succeeded in gras
was on the point of
time. Her loss in his
some money and other
however, she was stru
struggly life. But
means that Captain,
wife were rescued, the
ren, a girl aged 15, a
aged 10, were swallow
caused by the sinkings
were engulfed the
passenger—Mrs. R.
Dublin Harbour, and
were rescued by the
line with the Master
and his two young
Ain Kenney, the S
was seen after callin
the collision, and th
helped her on deck,
below, and she fran
and made her way to
The moment in wh
been seen redoubt tha
to go forward, she wa

Less exciting but
incidents were men
collected the Amazon
tried such wrench
large boat was made
which water was mu
great damage. The
stantly set to work
were made to keep t
the water gained on
near came on the
the Captain that the
and the light of the
and was seen from
Amazon would go
erious were relat
the vessel were got
as if for holiday
Crew was in that no
mishap took place, fo
insufficient to afford
for the crew with
the men from the
water's edge, some
the bottom of the
been running or br
have perished. "W
said, and they all k
boat had on board a
The boat left the
ship being then s
although as a fog s
she was actually
were there, about 1
somewhere off Dart
No provisions, w
kind were taken on
and the Captain's
night light over t
thrown. The boat
in the direction a
nearest land, the C
relieving each other
crowded state of t
In the early morn
fourings macks, w
which pondered a d
the boat of some
lead, and it is p
is fortunate on bot
was rendered, insa

non-official members of the Council are three-fold.

1st.—That it will deprive the Colony of its character as a Free Port.

2nd.—That it is distasteful to the Chinese, who will take their trade elsewhere if the ordinance is made law.

3rd.—That further taxation is not required, or, if the revenue is really insufficient, the most proper and the fairest mode of meeting the deficiency is by raising the police and water rates.

With your permission, Sir, I will endeavour to persuade the Hon. Members that their objections to the Stamp Act are ridiculously untenable.

First, I have said Mr. Whittall at the last meeting of Council, Hongkong had been a free port, and it was this circumstance that the prosperity of the Colony was due. His non-official colleagues took up this note, and declared from their experience of the trade of this place that the Stamp Act was calculated to have a most disastrous effect on its commerce. To use the precise words preserved by your contemporary, "Mr. Whittall, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Gibb say, this measure is disastrous, and they protest against it." The Governor ventured to oppose this constellation of politico-mercantile talent; I really think that he will easily bear the responsibility of doing so, for, if the Ordinance were to become law to-morrow the Port would remain as free as ever. It creates no harbour dues, it imposes no customs charges, ships may still come and go exempt from pilotage fees, wharfage rates exist only in imagination—in plain, literal truth the commerce of the Port will remain as unaffected as in the palmiest days of its prosperity. What is it, then, that has thrown these representative gentlemen into such a painful state of excitement? I have carefully looked through the schedule of the Ordinance, and I find that the following stamp duties are proposed:—

Bill of Lading, or acknowledgment of each part, \$0.10
Charter Party for hiring vessel, 1.00
Policy of Insurance, where the premium does not exceed £1, 0.15
Policy of Insurance, where the premium does not exceed £1 and not more than £2, 0.25
Protest of any commander of vessel, 1.00
Notice of intention do, 0.25

There is also a progressive duty on bottomry bond, and these are literally all the duties in the schedule that can by any possibility be regarded as bearing on shipping; and I confidently put it to the common sense of any ordinarily intelligent man whether they are likely to cause the transference of the trade of the port to Macao or Canton, or to lead to the disastrous effect prophesied by your contemporary. The non-official members are evidently under a misapprehension of the term "free port."

Secondly. As to the alarm that will be created in the Chinese mind by the Stamp Act. While the houses of Dent and Jardine remain in Hongkong, it is not likely that the Chinese will be induced by any obstacles thrown in their way by this Ordinance to diminish their commercial connection with the Colony. That might be endangered by the form of taxation which meets with most favour from the non-official members, and which I now,

Thirdly, proceed to notice. Of the general estimates I shall pronounce no opinion; they may or not have been framed in the most scientific manner. What I as a ratepayer feel is this, that whereas a certain deficiency in the revenue has to be made up by increase of taxation, the non-official merchant members think it equitable, while opposing the Stamp Act upon purely imaginary grounds, to suggest as a substitute for it the doubling our police and water rates. No doubt that would be a much less difficult mode of augmenting the revenue than that available under the Stamp Act; but even a Chinaman might reasonably object that he preferred the Stamp Act, which only taxed him in proportion to business done, to the unvarying pressure of an increased taxation for police—already dear at the present cost, or for water—of which he now consumes as much as he desires. It is not the complexities of the Stamp Act that will puzzle the Chinese, or drive them from the Colony. To advance such an objection to the Ordinance is nonsense just as pure as the assertion that it will discourage commerce, and Mr. Whittall and his non-official friends speculated very strongly either on the ignorance or apathy of the ratepayers when they committed themselves to the opinion that to increase

the water and police rates was the least objectionable mode of increasing the revenue.

I do not say that the Stamp Act is a perfect model of its kind; in some particulars, it may be capable of amendment—placing a duty on a comprador's order, without reference to the nature of the order, whether it is for a leg of mutton for the domestic table, or for the delivery of a cargo at a godown—seems to be straining a point a little too far. But with the general principle of the measure I fully concur, believing that it provides the fairest possible means for meeting our present financial exigencies. I hope His Excellency will persevere with it, and that it will become law. It will at first prove a little troublesome, but a very slight effort of the intelligence for which Hongkong is so remarkable, will enable our merchants and professional men to overcome the difficulty; and they will eventually have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing their fair share towards sustaining the Colony, and that they are not enjoying a selfish immunity from taxation at a expense of much poorer people.—I am, Sir, yours.

MEMO.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail.

HONGKONG, 28th August, 1866.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Memo" has drawn upon his fancy for his facts in stating that Mr. Whittall and his non-official colleagues recommended the Governor to increase the revenue of the colony by an addition to the assessed taxes, rather than by a Stamp Act. On the contrary, these gentlemen argued that no fresh taxation was necessary, and that any such would be most unjust in the face of the Military Contribution, a duty that, unfortunately, a small deficit should occur in 1867, it might be met by either a temporary loan, or an addition to the Police-rate.

Mr. Whittall did, however, most decidedly object to the Stamp Act, and I heartily agree with him.—Yours obediently.

BOSTONIAN.

THE STAMP ACT AND MR WHITTALL.

SIR,—"Bosnian" says I must have drawn upon my fancy for my facts in stating that Mr. Whittall and his non-official friends recommended the Governor to increase the assessed rates, rather than have the stamp act. Let us see what the reports say. The Mail reports Mr. Whittall to say "if a loan was not desirable there might be an increase of the police and lighting rates," rather than the stamp act. The Mercury version is—"if it was really necessary to increase the revenue, then he would ask the Council to increase the police and lighting rates." The report in the Press is identical. I submit, therefore, that my statement was strictly accurate and not fanciful at all.

Mr. Gibb followed up Mr. Whittall's suggestion by saying that "the community would not object if the police and water rates were doubled, rather than have a stamp act."

Mr. Dent did not propose to use the police rate as a substitute for the act, but he thought that "the half-cost of the gunboat which the home government offered to furnish should be raised out of an increase of the police rates."

This increase of the Police and Lighting rates was the dominant idea among the non-official members, and the Governor distinctly said that "the suggestion to raise more money by doubling the police rates, if the community wished it, should have his serious attention." Evidently the perfect concurrence of opinion among the non-official members, that an increase of the assessed rates was the fairest and easiest mode of raising extra revenue, had much influence on His Excellency's mind, and induced him to pay more attention to the suggestion than it deserves. This is the point which I wished to place before your readers in my last, and the appearance of "Bosnian's" "correction" enables me to reproduce it with additional evidence of its importance to the rate payers.

MEMO.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail.

HONGKONG, 27th July, 1866.

SIR,—Leaving to the meeting to be held at the Court house to-morrow, to explain to your correspondent "Memo," and those few others who may possibly be in favour of the Stamp act, what objections they have to its introduction I would like to make a few remarks with regard to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

For a number of years after the Legislative Council had been established, the colony was to a large extent dependent upon the subsidy received annually from the mother country, as the Revenue of the colony was not sufficiently large to defray the expenses incurred with a view of rendering this a healthy central point for mercantile as well as for warlike operations. The number of European residents at that time was very small, and it was scarcely necessary that the power of the Governor should meet with any restrictions.

Since then, however, the foreign community has greatly increased in wealth and numbers, the Revenue of the colony has risen considerably, and until lately, when heavy burdens were thrown upon the colony (Military contribution, establishment of the Mint &c.) it was in excess of expenditure, and the colony so far independent of the mother country.

The community might therefore now fairly expect to have at least a limited voice in the administration of its internal affairs. I do not mean to say that the foreign community of Hongkong should claim an equal share in the government of the colony, as has been accorded to every subject in the mother country and in many of the colonies, although they are sometimes but very small; but I think the community is entitled to be represented in the council by at least 7 non-official members, so as to ensure a preponderance of that element which has the largest interest at stake in the good government of the island. However capable and willing the official members of the

council may be to promote the prosperity of the colony, there can be no doubt whatever that those eminent firms now partly represented in the Legislative Council, have at least an equal amount of intelligence, experience, and influence at their command, which ought to be availed of at the making of new ordinances.

Nobody ought to be afraid that the welfare of the colony and the mother country could be affected by any ordinance that might be passed by a Legislative Council, in which the colony is more fairly represented, and I will briefly state my reasons for this assertion:

1. The non-official members are appointed by the crown, and there are certainly at least seven intelligent merchants in the colony, to whom the Colonial Secretary might confide a seat and vote in the council with as much safety as to any of his subordinate officials, who now are members ex-officio.

2. If the Council were composed of 14 members the Governor as president would still have a casting vote in addition to his own vote as member.

3. If any ordinance, proposed by the Governor, should be lost by the opposition of the non-official members, the Governor has nevertheless the right to make and promulgate it as an ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council, even though all the members of the Council, except himself, should have voted against the adoption and passing thereof (vide instructions to the Governor of Hongkong 1849 XXIII).

In fact the Governor would always be at liberty to pass an ordinance on his own responsibility.

At present the three non-official members certainly do not hold an enviable position; they may say what they like, they know before hand that the Governor will not forward to Her Majesty's treasury the advantage of such experienced men in the Council, yet notwithstanding, with all the forces at this command he will ensure an easy though perhaps not always glorious victory over the representative members.

It would be well if the meeting at the Court house would be invited to express their opinion with regard to a petition to be forwarded to Her Majesty, praying for the admission of some more non-official members into the Council.—I am Sir your obedient servant.

A. B.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The case of Safford, charged with forgery and perjury came off yesterday before F. W. Mitchell, Esq., at the Police Court.

The Court did not rise until 6 o'clock, so that we had not time to report the trial on last night's issue, and as full reports have been given of it in the morning papers, we will only mention the nature of the charge and the decision of the Magistrate.

The prosecution was on behalf of Rabin Viri, and charged the prisoner under four counts 1st, with having forged two promissory notes for \$500 each; and 2dly, with having issued the same; 3dly, with conspiracy to cheat and defraud; and 4thly, with perjury, he having falsely sworn at the trial of the case of Safford v. Viri before the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 21st instant.

The prisoner was committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and bail was refused.

Evening Mail, Aug. 23.

SCRATCH FOUR OARED RACES.

The deciding heat was pulled last evening, and a very good race was witnessed by the spectators on shore and afloat. Only two boats being left, a very close race was anticipated.

Mr. Bottomley's Boat made a better start than the other, and got about half a length ahead. This however was made up in about 150 yards by Young's crew, and at very pretty pace was rowed until at half past the length of the course, the Boats going bow and bow. Mr. Young then called upon his crew, and by a sharp spurt, they managed to draw ahead. This advantage they kept all through the rest of the course, and although Mr. Bottomley called for a spurt his crew were unable to make up the lost distance and Mr. Young's Boat came in the winner by a length. Time 3 min. 47 sec.

This was one of the best and quickest races which have taken place in Hongkong for some years. Both crews rowed well and pluckily, and the pace was very good considering their want of training.

This was the first race for Scratch fours in Hongkong, and we heartily congratulate the Regatta Club on the success that attended them. We trust that they will persevere, and that the non rowing part of the community may see many more races as good. H. E. the Governor was present in his barge, and appeared much interested.

Evening Mail, Aug. 23.

There was quite a concourse of people in Queen's Road Central, yesterday afternoon, to see the floggings bestowed upon some culprits. Of these latter there were only six, but about a dozen or so of other gaolbirds were present to witness the proceedings, from which it is to be hoped, they will take salutary warning. The floggings were well and energetically applied, but nervous people should rather abstain from being present at it, as it is by no means a pleasant sight.

Evening Mail, Aug. 25.

A CASE recently came before the Mixed Court at Shanghai, in which, says the Recorder, it was brought out plainly that the Chelien or district magistrate had, for a consideration, granted to certain parties the exclusive right of leasing the services of coolies for labour at the various wharves and jetties, public and private, and that these monopolists interfered with the free employment of native labour by foreigners, in such a manner as to raise considerably beyond the market rate the wages of such labourers, and otherwise exercise undue control over them while so employed. This is in direct violation of the 12th article of

Tientsin treaty, which is to the effect that "The Chinese government will place no restriction whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity." To such an extent, however, has this clause been disregarded, that in the case in question, the defendants, backed by a body of armed followers, attempted to forcibly interfere with a coolie of independent views, who declined to acknowledge their sway. They were heavily fined, and the decision of the court will probably tend to suppress such interference with sight the cool labour.

Evening Mail, Aug. 25.

IN MEMORIAM.—The accounts of expenditure in erecting the column at Shanghai in memory of the officers and men who fell in Gordon's campaigns, have been published. The total expenditure is \$1522, a balance remaining in hand of \$180. It may be said that the monument has been erected at Chinese cost, as His Excellency Le Tai gave \$1500 toward it. The monument is pronounced by a local authority to be utterly unworthy of praise, either as a work of art, or as an intended memorial of honor to brave men. It is erected upon one of the most prominent sites on the bund and is therefore a still more extravagant outrage upon the good taste of the community.

Evening Mail, Aug. 28.

WE announced a few days since that the new half dollar had been issued from the Mint, and our contemporary the Daily Press is pleased to comment on the absence of fact as he forms it, in that and various other announcements we have made. We are sorry that the new half dollars have not reached his office, but can assure him that facts are on our side in this instance. Some half dollars have been issued from the mint in exchange for bank notes; we have, however, no reason to believe that any number required is obtainable simply upon application, nor did we imply that in our former notice.

Evening Mail, Aug. 28.

The office of assistant and accountant to the Legation in Japan has become vacant by the death of Mr. J. Macdonald; Mr. E. G. Sartoris has been appointed to be an attaché, and Mr. E. Egau to be a student interpreter in China.

Evening Mail, August 3.

NINETEEN boxes of bar silver said to belong to the Agna and Masterman's Bank, were seized by the sheriff, M. S. Tomlinson, Esq., on board the Northern just as she was out on the point of leaving with the mail. Is another Bank complication at hand?

Evening Mail, Aug. 28.

In a late issue of the Evening Mail, we noticed that a Mr. Rowan had been knocked down by a gang of Chinamen and an attempt made to rob him, while he was walking along Queen's Road, a little West of the British Hotel, about 8 A. M.

Last evening at the same hour or a little later, the Captain of some steamer was knocked down and robbed in the same place.

We have not been able to learn the particulars of the damage done or the name of the party.

Evening Mail, Aug. 28.

The Gallows is again rearing its head in the rear of the Gaol compound; for to-morrow morning there is work cut out for it. Cheong Chat Tai, the criminal to be executed, has recently evinced a little more disposition to be communicative, but he does not appear thus far to have made any disclosures worthy of notice. From his present disposition, however, it is just possible that he may make a kind of confession before he pays the penalty of his crimes.

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

THERE was a smaller number of spectators present at the execution of Cheong Chat Tai, this morning, than is usual on such occasions. Precisely at 6 o'clock the criminal was conducted to the scaffold; a Chinese Catholic priest there took leave of him, and immediately afterwards the Sheriff made a sign, but for a few seconds there appeared some obstruction in the fall of the drop, which however, by a jerk energetically applied to it, gave way.—The fall of the body, although sudden and from a tolerable height, did not appear to have the effect of extinguishing life at once, as convulsive motions continued for several minutes subsequent to the bolt being drawn. It may be, therefore, said that Cheong Chat Tai, the pirate and probable murderer, died hard.

Among the spectators in Arbuthnot road a European, fainting about ten minutes before the execution took place, probably from the effects of over excitement in anticipation of the scene shortly to be enacted—and the exceedingly sultry weather. It is reported that Cheong Chat Tai has made a confession of his guilt to the Rev. Dr. Legge.

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

WE learn that H. E. the Governor has consented to postpone the meeting of the Legislative Council relative to the Stamp Act until Friday next, at 3 P. M. The community appear to think that a somewhat longer delay might be accorded under the circumstances.

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

A CONVICT, employed in the Chaiwang, endeavored to escape near Queen's Road Central, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, but before he could effect his purpose, he was shot dead by one of the guards. An inquest will be held on his body in the course of to-morrow.

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

THE EMBARGO ON RICE AT TAIWAN.

A GENERAL discussion was held at Amoy the 9th day of July 1866, at the request of W. P. Jones, Esq., United States Consul at Amoy, by the Consuls who represent the Treaty Powers at Amoy, on the illegality of the continued embargo on Rice at Taiwan and the difficulties that have arisen at Amoy in consequence. Specially with reference to the present case of the United States schooner Teencle.

The case of the Teencle as put by Mr. Jones, was thus. The Taotai at Taiwan, so long ago as September 1864, issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of Rice from Taiwan and Takao. This proclamation in the first instance was illegal and in the face of the treaty would never be justifiable except in cases of extreme exigency; and even then to have made it apply to the property of foreigners, the approval and recognition of the foreign consuls should have been obtained. This prohibition has never been sanctioned by the higher authorities.

It has been repeatedly protested against, both by foreign merchants and by the Consuls at Taiwan. And yet it had never relaxed, but has been maintained with rigour by the aid of the foreign Customs as affecting foreign vessels, while the Chinese junks, even under the frequent personal observations of H. B. M. Consul, and notwithstanding standing unopposed protests and declarations on the part of foreign merchants daily cognizant of such violation of the prohibition, have, with the connivance of the authorities, been free throughout the greater part of the two years of the embargo, to export the prohibited article, without let or hindrance. Lately, Mr. Waters, who is Acting British Consul at Taiwan, had another interview with the Chinese Authorities and demanded the withdrawal of the embargo; to which he received a reply, that so soon as the commodity fell in price to \$2.50 a picul, the embargo might be considered at an end.

On his return from Taiwan to Takao he found rice at \$1.80 per picul. He wrote word to the Mandarin and asked for the fulfillment of their word. The Mandarin would not remove the embargo. The merchants and Mr. Waters were exasperated, and an attempt was made to force the question by exporting a small cargo of rice belonging to the British merchants, Mr. Phil & Co. from Takao in the British schooner Pearl under the protection of H. B. M. gunboat Grasshopper. The Pearl was lost on her voyage to Amoy, and the question consequently did not arise on that occasion as to the removal of the Customs Authorities at Amoy. The loss however of the Pearl not being known at Takao, it was supposed that the difficulty at Amoy would have been raised and set at rest by the precedent in her case, and Messrs. McPhail & Co. applied

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

to the Customs for permission to ship another cargo to Amoy by the United States schooner Teencle. The Customs refused permission, and the papers of the Teencle being lodged at the British Consulate (there being no United States Consul at Takao), the bond required by the 5th Rule (III) of the Rules appended to the British Tariff, to guarantee that the rice was for export to a Chinese port only, was entered into before the British Acting Consul and his sanction procured to the shipment. The Chinese gunboat Volante was at the time at Takao with the Chinai for Formosa on board. The Commissioner of Customs called on the Chinai and on the Mandarin commanding the Volante, to assist him in seizing the Teencle. This assistance the mandarins declined to give. The Volante was herself loading with Rice and has since come to Amoy with the prohibited commodity. The Rice has been sold in Amoy, and it is well known for the most part on private account. On arrival of the Teencle at Amoy the Customs sealed up her hatches and recommended the Tai-kwan to insist on the confiscation of her cargo, on the plea that she had not conformed to the Customs Rules at Takao, had come to Amoy without Chinese clearance and other papers and was thereby guilty of an irregularity.

The question was discussed by the following Consuls.

Robert Swinhoe, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Amoy.

F. T. Gisbert, Esq., H. C. M. Consul at Amoy.

T. C. Wardlaw, Esq., vice Consul for France and Consul for Portugal.

C. Tye, Esq., vice Consul for Denmark.

T. J. Atkinson, Esq., H. N. M. vice Consul.

C. Kruger, Esq., Acting Prussian vice Consul.

W. P. Jones, Esq., U. S. Consul; and as the matter in dispute is considered of international importance, and affecting the interests of all the Treaty Powers alike, the following resolutions were unanimously subscribed to.

Resolution I. That we consider that no Chinese Authorities have the right to interfere with the export of goods the property of foreign merchants, such goods not being declared contraband by the Treaty.

Resolution II. That the export of rice, the property of foreign merchants, so long as the conditions enjoined by Rule 5th III. of the Rules appended to the British Tariff are conformed with, cannot be prohibited in foreign vessels by a Chinese Authority without the sanction of the Foreign Consuls, which would be obtained in cases of real exigency, subject to the approval of the ministers at Peking. For in our opinion the right for consular government is to recognize no restrictions or departures from the authorized Treaties and Tariff unless first submitted to by the Ministers and notified officially through them to the Consuls.

Resolution III. That the Taotai at Taiwan in prohibiting foreign vessels from exporting rice, the property of foreign merchants, was guilty of a breach of the Treaty, which should have been met by protests on the part of the Consuls and the merchants.

Resolution IV. That frequent and constant protests having been carried to the said Taotai, his nevertheless insisting on maintaining the embargo for the space of nearly two years, in the face of the fact that the plea of death of prices, which might have justified him in the first place in preventing his subjects from exporting the commodity, did not hold good in the present cheap rate of rice, and called for more decisive action.

Resolution V. That the said Taotai in conniving at Chinese junks exporting rice from Takao, though such cases were repeatedly brought to his notice, and insisting upon the Customs enforcing in strict accordance with the instructions of the said Treaty, which should have been met by protests on the part of the Consuls and the merchants.

Resolution VI. That the said Taotai has been induced by bribes and false representations as to the price of rice, by the Taiwan rice guild, who are large junk owners, to issue the prohibition and to maintain it throughout to the favor of Chinese junks, and the detriment of foreign shipping.

Resolution VII. That Mr. Thomas Waters in the cases of the Pearl and Teencle, was justified in the steps which he has taken, to bring the long vexed question to an issue.

Resolution VIII. That the illegality in not having the Teencle provided with documents in form required by the treaty was on the part of the Customs at Takao, who in obedience to the instructions of the said Taotai, and in spite of the Treaty, refused to issue such documents and to sanction the shipments.

Resolution IX. That we unite in resisting the confiscation of the Teencle's cargo, and of all cargoes shipped under similar circumstances, and to protect vessels so employed from fire and other harm on the part of the Customs, until the question shall have been decided by reference to the ministers of the various Treaty Powers at Peking.

Resolution X. That if the Customs at Amoy consent to the landing of the Teencle's cargo, they have a right to claim the duty on the rice, which should have been collected at its port of shipment.

Resolution XI. That we see no objection to a bond being given by the consignees of the Teencle's cargo, guaranteeing the cost value of the rice to the Customs should the ministers at Peking decide on its confiscation. This virtually removes the question in dispute at once from ourselves to our several chiefs at Peking, to whom in any case the question would have to be referred, and we will be prepared to regard the present determination of the case of this Teencle as a precedent for other cases in future similar cases until the matter shall have been finally decided by the high authorities residing at the Chinese Capital.

Resolution XII. Lastly that we one and all address our several ministers on this important question and submit to each a copy of these our unanimous resolutions.

Signed and sealed,

ROBERT SWINHOE,
H. B. M. Consul at Amoy.

F. T. GIBBERT,
Consular Espana en Amoy.

J. C. WARDLAW,
H. J. M. Vice Consul Amoy.

EDWARD TYE,
H. N. M. Vice Consul at Amoy.

CESAR KRUGER,
Acting Prussian Vice Consul.

JOHN PATERSON,
H. N. M. Vice Consul.

T. C. WARDLAW,
Consul for Portugal.

W. P. JONES,
U. S. Consul Acting at Amoy.

Shipping in China Waters.

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

MACAO.							
SHIP'S NAME	CAFEIN	EAG RIO	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDENT OR AGENT.	D. ORIGINATED?	INTER- OCEANIC
Amalia	Oldejeans	are-bk	434	Aug 12	P. Aramburo	Ceilaas	E-gat.
Annam	River	P. r. ar.	212	Aug 14	B. A. Pereira	Bordeaux	
Aurelianna	Castera	Sp. bk.	482		Reynolds and Co		
Aurora	Lindocott	It. sh.	367	July 26	Prater		Coolies
Berita	O'Ryan	Sp. bk.	477	Aug 14	M. del R'o	Havana	Coolies
Cintra	Favaculo	Sp. bk.	352	May 28	A. de Mello and Co	Laid up	Coolies
Cosar	Chuck	It. sh.	366	May 21	M. del Rio	Havana	Coolies
Concordia	Grill	Sp. bk.	439	Aug 12	Prater	Havana	Coolies
Falcon	Gulivan	A. bk.	462		D. Laprak and Co	Havana	Coolies
Fee Pang	Crux	P. ostr.	186	June 3	S. S. Fernandes	Laid up	
Geoscoster	Batches	It. sh.	526	Aug 12	L. Lunco	Singapore	
Helio	dos Santos	P. bk.	432	Aug 12	A. de Mello and Co	Havana	
Kosmos	arm-bk	Sp. bk.	413	Aug 13	Reynold and Co	Uncertain	
Loyola	Ameocheas	Sp. bk.	567		Reynolds and Co		
Malapena	Nuza	Sp. bk.	700	Aug 23	Reynold-Gonul	Uncertain	
Nuvv Lepanto	Sp. bk.	Sp. bk.		Aug 20	M. A. dos Remedios	Uncertain	
S. Vicente de Paulo	Silva	423	May 24	Portario and Co	Havana	Coolies	
Swailly	Poster	B. r.	180	Aug 6	Order	Uncertain	
Taouiti	Norberg	Sw. sh.	769	Aug 13	J. R. Calderon	Havana	Cool
Trem-Lins	Lander	D. bk.	371	July 23	Lt. Marques	Laid up	sea
Vier Geuzsters	Otto	Du. sh.	137	Aug 20	Reynold and Co	Batavia	
Yezroom	Du. bk.	Du. bk.		Aug 17	Reynold & Ebell	Batavia	

FUNGICIDE

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	PLACED ON	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DIRECTION	IN 1881
		TO					1882
Albert Joris	de Mulder	see str	206	June 25	Stamessen and Co	Uncertain	
Albert Victor	Linnæus	b. sh.	363	June 30	Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Amel	Witte	b. sh.	659	July 1	Stamessen and Co	Uncertain	
Dunmill	Thomson	b. sh.	771	Aug 9	G. G. Livingston and Co	London	
Furdice		b. sh.	431	July 1	Order	Australia	
Fusteneve	Thomson	b. sh.	634	Aug 1	John Forser and Co	London	
Gustaf Adolf	Wolman	sw. bk.	361	Aug 18	Stamessen and Co	Uncertain	
Havør	ward	n. m. k.	232		Official Government	Uncertain	
John C. Munro	shaw	a. str.	130	June 11	H. H. How and Co	Tog	
Lightfoot	Ward	b. sh.	612	Aug 2	Order	Uncertain	
Louisa	Ellil	a. sh.	803	July 27	Stamessen and Co	Uncertain	
Northwest	de Mington	b. sh.	876	Aug 1	Stamessen and Co	London	
Ormsby	Waters	b. sh.	709	June 23	Russell Phillips and Co	London	
Quensland	Wick	a. bk.	413	Aug 23	Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Scawell	Wick	b. sh.	85	Aug 2	Stamessen and Co	London	
Seung-uyo	Wong	a. str.	17	Aug 17	Order	Uncertain	
Tell	Smith	b. sh.	323	July 29	Order	Uncertain	
Volunteer	Wylie	chi str	143	July 29	Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Wrona	Wick	b. bk.	352	July 29	Stamessen and Co	Uncertain	
Wurach	shaw	chi str	179	July 19	Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Wurach	Woliver	b. str	256	Aug 21	Order	Uncertain	

SHANGHAI

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTER-DEPT
Steamers							
China	Seymour	Am str.	70	Apr. 12	Ch. Fong and Co	Laid up	
City of Pates	Mooney	B. str.	343	May 17	C. Lammann and Co	Laid up	
Columbian	Stewart	B. str.	600	May 24	Jew and Co.	Fuehuat	Early
Faust		Chi str.			Stor and Co.	Laid up	
Fish-long	Gray	Chi str.		Aug. 18	C. Chinese Government	Laid up	
Pier Queen	Edward	a. str.	1300	Aug. 22	Russell and Co		
Ganges	Rowley	Eng str.		Aug. 22	Ch. S. N. Co		
Greta	C. Antokov	B. str.	20	July 12	Wm. Fusan and Co	Laid up	
Hieschew		Chi str.			Chp. Patridge		
L. ula		B. str.	751	July 12	D. Searson, Sons and Co		
Nippon	Peake	B. str.	524	Aug. 15	Ch. S. N. Co		
Pue-long	Altkins	B. str.	100	May 18	Stevens and Co		
Qui. Q. nta	Hutelay	C. Amer.	300	July 12	Chinese Government		
Shan-an		B. str.	300	Aug. 18	Wm. Fusan and Co	Laid up	
Sue-cho	Jayne	B. str.	1602	Aug. 18	A. Hoard and Co		
Tankee	Tubbs	Amer.	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Vacon	Taball	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	Ch. W. Wignall and Co	Fuehuat	Imme
Wan-tong-Pei	Merrill	B. str.	46	Sept. 16	Stor and Co	Laid up	
Whampoa	Berie	B. str.	115		D. Sasso n. Sons and Co	Laid up	
W. lanette	McCleod	Chi str.	175	Aug. 18	C. Chinese Govt		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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Sailing Vessels					
About Lawrence	Lawrence	am. sh.	1469	June 13, cedar	
Acania	Maria	b. sh.	91	July 10, cedar	
Agamemnon	Clyde	b. sh.	989	June 9, Jura, Matheson and Co	London
Alkinds	See	b. sh.	238	Aug 13, John Towner	
Alkinds	Temper	b. sh.	40	Aug 13, Jura, Matheson and Co	London
Anna Alanson	Alton	b. sh.	564	July 19, Fraser and Co	London
Antelope	Alate	b. sh.	1180	July 10, Myphant and Co	F. or charter
Antipodes	Howe	b. sh.	593	Aug 20, Jura, Matheson and Co	London
Antipodes	Smith	b. sh.	117	July 18, Jura	London
Assenant	Leh	b. sh.	517	Aug 9, R. T. Birch and Co	F. or charter
Aurora Australia	Tid	b. sh.	65	July 23, Sassa, Broth and Co	F. or charter
Aurora Australia	Leh	b. sh.	481	Aug 13, Jura, Matheson and Co	London
Banal	Donald	b. sh.	430	July 15, Clausen, Briggs and Co	N. J. and
Banal	Petersen	sw. sh.	60	Aug 14, Moore, C. Company	Y. J. and
Bolita	Wessel	b. sh.	48	Aug 2	
Bolita	Leh	b. sh.	117	July 16, L. L. L. and Co	London
Caladus	Living	b. an.	1006	Aug 10, Koss and Co	London
Canalia	Jersey	b. sh.	220	July 14, J. Matheson and Co	London
Canton	Leh	b. sh.	65	Aug 13, Jura, Matheson and Co	London
Chalenger	Armstrong	b. sh.	63	July 7, Smith, Kenney and Co	London
China	Smith	b. sh.	10	Aug 14, Jura	
Christopher Hall	Ady	am. sh.	645	Aug 8, Jura, Matheson and Co	London
Christopher Hall	Leh	b. sh.	340	Aug 10, W. W. Matheson and Co	London
Cingal	Nelson	b. sh.	79	Aug 3, Fraser and Co	
City of Quebec	Putts	b. sh.	654	Aug 15, J. Matheson and Co	

WHAMPOA.

Charles Sweeney	Clinton	d. sh	92	July 12	Chas. Livingston and Co	London	Part
Don H. Johnson	James	D. as	1	9	Wm. Fisher and Co		
Disposals	J. Jones	D. bk	1	10	James Kennedy and Co		
Don	Lorenzo	D. as	145	July 21	M. F. Lima and Co	Laid up	
Dunkeld	Thomas	D. sh	689	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Edith B. Infield	McConnell	d. bk	389	July 8	Order		
John H. Crawford	Robert	D. as	14	Aug 14	George and Co		
Elizabeth	Fox	d. bk	9	June 9	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Emerald	McKenzie	D. bk	607	July 22	George Company	F. or charter	
Eskine	Worth	d. bk	39	Aug 11	Robert and Co	Repairing	
General	Hutton	d. bk	713	June 2	Frazier and Co		
General Calhoun	Richards	d. bk	617	July 30	Prescott, Cressell and Co		
George Gaining	Thos	D. bk	414	Aug 14	Frazier and Co		
Eliza	Fullerton	d. bk	9	July 9	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Georgia	Peck	d. bk	480	Aug 19	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Golden State	Delano	am sh	934	July 19	Hypthant and Co		
Helen	Frederick	d. bk	91	Aug 16	W. Fox and Co		
H. Landis	Kings	(th. sh)	450	Aug 7	Frazier and Co		
Hudson	Nye	Am as	232	June 26	Capitan	F. or charter	
James Mitchell	Bulman	D. bk	711	June 18	George Company	London	Part
James & Joseph	Estewart	D. bk	481	Aug 1	Devi & Co		
John Self	Goodind	D. bk	238	Aug. 7	A. R. Tilly and Co		
John Bull	Robt	D. bk	481	July 7	(Chas. Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Bar
John Paul	Harris	D. bk	487	July 7	(Chas. Livingston and Co	London	Bar
John P. Hild	Currie	D. bk	487	June 26	Thos. and Co	F. or charter	
John W. Langdon, Jr	W. Hild	D. bk	65	June 18	Bora's Company	London	Part
Knights of Snowdon	Robinson	D. bk	65	June 18	Thos. and Co	Haskell	Part
L. Verge	Rejaifer	D. sh	65	June 18	Thos. and Co		

HANKOW.

Elizabeth Allan	Dunn	d. h. k.	325	July 7	Order	
L. ta	Barner	d. h. k.	472	Aug 14	Allypenny and Co	
Accerton	Sunderland	b. bk.	498	Aug 14	Allypenny and Co	
Elizabeth Leslie	Barner	b. bk.	498	June 20	Prater and Co	F, or charter
Aravi	Hendon	b. bk.	139	July 29	D. susson Sons and Co	Newchwang
Argus of Argyle	Hay	a. b. sh.	415	July 4	Martin Kennedy and Co	London
Henry Jane	Johnson	a. r.	232	Aug 15	Ward and Co	
Minister Pahud	Lepes	b. bk.	636	Aug 14	Order	
Alfred	Duch	d. h. k.	598	June 27	F. Kross and Co	F, or charter
Nizam	Azzaz	d. h. k.	148	Aug 14	Order	
Osprey	And	a. w.	750	Aug 19	Pherie and Co	F, or charter
Pantolon	Von Girt	Duch	289	Aug 14	Chapman, King and Co	
Pauline	Thorndyke	a. h. k.	498	Aug 14	Siemens and Co	
Patric	Lewis	a. r.	287	May 31	Stent and Co	Laid up
Thomas	Euler	d. h. sh.	920	July 22	Matheson and Co	London
Princes of Wales	Barrow	b. bk.	472	Aug 15	Stones and Co	
Queen of the Seas	Reed	b. bk.	739	July 15	Aug. Heard and Co	
Rich Deer	Reed	d. h. sh.	851	Aug. 3	Order	
St. Nicholas	Carr	b. sh.	897	Aug. 10	Stones, Kennedy and Co	
St. George	Reed	b. sh.	897	Aug. 10	Stones, Kennedy and Co	F, or charter
Simoda	Hyndale	b. sh.	60	June 26	Idow and Co	
Sir W. F. Williams	Watson	b. sh.	970	July 23	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London
Song Kong	Kinn	d. h. k.	1171	Mar. 25	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool
T. Lewis	Mutter	b. bk.	352	June 4	Allypenny and Co	New York
Tycoon	Mutter	b. bk.	352	June 4	Allypenny and Co	London
Westminster	Forcy	d. h. k.	185	July 14	Order	
Wild Duck	Reed	b. bk.	415	Aug. 23	Matheson and Co	
Wild Deer	Cobb	b. sh.	1016	July 31	Aug. Heard and Co	London
Wild Gazelle	Lewis	a. h. k.	415	July 31	Aug. Heard and Co	London

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